

Medical facility Amcare Hospital

PAN HPV

Immunohistochemistry

Test Description

Human papillomaviruses (HPVs) are a group of small, double stranded DNA viruses that show tropism for squamous epithelium and infect cells in the basal layer of stratified squamous epithelia.

HPV oncoproteins E5, E6 and E7 are responsible for initiation and progression of HPV associated cancers

Approximately 40 HPV types are known to infect the anogenital tract HPV types are subdivided into high risk, probably high risk and low risk, having the potential to cause cancers and warts around the genital organs Current methods available for HPV detection include immunohistochemical detection of the p16 (CDKN2A), E4, E6 and E7.

PAN HPV: Weak Positive

Microscopy Evaluation

HPV staining for tumor cells: 03%

PAN HPV IHC- Tumor Cells

Specimen

Sample Type: Received tiny tissue measures 0.8x0.5cm. Site: WART Pathology ID: MOLQ B-3123/23 Disease: Hyperplastic wart.

Interpretation

Positive: Strong, brown, nuclear staining.

Negative: Absence of strong nuclear staining.

Methodology

Immunostaining for Pan HPV IHC marker is done using Biogenex IHc marker.

Note

More than 100 HPV types have been differentiated molecularly and at least 40 of them have a tropism for anogenital mucosa. HPVs are clinically classified as low risk and high risk, based on the propensity of the HPV associated lesions to undergo malignant progression.

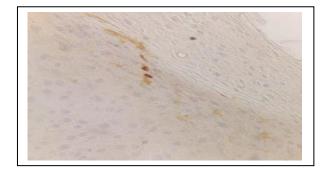
Low risk HPVs are associated with benign warts.

High risk HPVs are associated with intraepithelial neoplasia and cancers.

Only a fraction of women infected with high risk HPVs develop cervical cancer, indicating that additional factors must contribute to malignant progression

References

- Rosai and Ackerman's Surgical Pathology. https://www.pathologyoutlines.com/topic/stainshpv.html 1. 2.



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